AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following section after page 1, line 13:

--   BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A request to restore a file system element is received. An offset indicating where a record associated with the file system element is located within a collection of records is determined. The record includes metadata related to stored data to be used to restore the file system element. The determined offset is used to retrieve the record from the collection of records. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Figure 2 shows an example of a directory metadata file [[104]] 105. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Figure Figures 1A-1B are block diagrams of a system suitable for a technique for identifying a file system element, such as a directory or file, for restoration according to some embodiments. In the example shown in Figure 1A, a computer 100 (client) is shown to be connected to a server 102 which in turn is shown to be connected to a storage device 104. An example of the storage device 104 is a tape drive. The server 102 is shown to include a directory metadata file [[104]] 105, an inode index table 108, and a file metadata file 106. Details about the directory metadata file [[104]] 105, the inode index table 108, and the file metadata file 106 will later be discussed in conjunction with the remaining figures. In the example shown in Figure 1B, a computer 100' is shown to be connected to a storage device 104'. In this example, the directory metadata file [[104']] 105', the inode index table 108', and the file metadata file 106' are shown to be included in computer 100'. --

Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 5, line 14 and ending on page 6, line 16 with the following rewritten paragraphs:

-- According to some embodiments, when data is backed up to the storage device 104 and 104', two streams of information are sent in addition to a data stream. One stream of data is herein referred to as the directory metadata, while the other stream of data is herein referred to as the file metadata. These streams of information can be placed in separate files so that there is a directory metadata file [[104]] 105 and a file metadata file 106 on the storage media and additionally on the (server's or client's) File system as files at a specified place reserved for the purpose with a recycling policy.

Figure 2 shows an example of a directory metadata file [[104]] 105. In some embodiments, the directory metadata file includes information regarding the directories, such as the inode number for the directory and information regarding the directories' children such as their file names and inode numbers. An inode is a number, preferably a unique number, that uniquely identifies a file system element such as a file or directory. An inode number, or its conceptual derivative, can be internally used by the file system. Accordingly, when metadata is collected for an inode, this metadata is information associated with a file system element such as a file or a directory.

Records 200A-200D are shown. In this example, the directory metadata records 200A-200D are received in an unpredictable order and are of variable sizes. Records 200A-200D include the inode number 202A-202[[C]]D associated with the record. The records 200A-200D also include the children 210A-210F of the directory or file associated with the inode number 202A-202D. The example of record 200A shows that the directory having the inode number 5 includes the children 210A-210C named "pictures", "documents", and "data". "Pictures" has the inode number 6, "documents" has the inode number 7 and "data" has the inode number 100. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- It is then determined whether the fully qualified name of any of the children at this level matches the complete or partial pathname of X [[.]](704). If the match is only partial, then the inode index table is referenced for the inode corresponding to this directory or file (710). Examples of the inode index table are shown in Figures 6A-6B. It is then determined whether this inode number corresponds to a directory (712). If it is not a directory, then it is deemed that

there has been an error in this example, since X has been determined to be a descendent ([[ ]]direct or indirect child) of this directory (702 and 704). --